

T H R

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*
 2. Proverbially, a great number.
 So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair
 She seem'd, when the pretence was to fight. *Fa. Qu.*
 For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
 Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*
 Search the herald's roll,
 Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
 Drawn from the root of some old Tufcan tree,
 And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*
 Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand*
 occasions for generosity and compassion. *Addison's Spect.*
 How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the
 publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judg-
 ment. *Watts.*
THOUSANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten
 times told; the ordinal of a thousand.
 He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and
 break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it
 may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder,
 but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*
 Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
 Does on the works of grave historians wait:
 More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
 Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*
 The French hugenots are many thousand witnesses to the
 contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the
 good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miscel.*
THOWL. *n. f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in
 their places when a rowing. *Ans.*
THRALL. *n. f.* [from *thrall*, Saxon.]
 1. A slave; one who is in the power of another.
 No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*
 But fith the will the conquest challenge need,
 Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*. *Spenser.*
 Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakspeare.*
 The two delinquents
 That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shak.*
 I know I'm one of nature's little kings;
 Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*. *Davies.*
 That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
 Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
 By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton.*
 2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.
 And laid about him, till his nose
 From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras, p. i.*
TO THRALL. *v. a.* *Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave;
 to bring into the power of another.
 Let me be a slave to achieve the maid,
 Whose sudden fight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shak.*
 Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
 The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
 For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
 And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*
 The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws of na-
 ture. *Drummond.*
THRALLDOM. *n. f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.
 How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind?
 and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such
thralldom. *Sidney, b. i.*
 He swore with fobs,
 That he would labour my delivery.
 — Why, so he doth, when he delivers you
 From this earth's *thralldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
 This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the
 Turkish *thralldom*. *Sandys.*
 He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live. *Dryden.*
 They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thralldom* we
 entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till
 we part with the other. *Locke.*
THRAPPLE. *n. f.* The windpipe of any animal. They still
 retain it in the Scottish dialect.
TO THRASH. *v. a.* [from *thraschen*, Saxon; *derfchen*, Dutch.]
 1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written va-
 riously *thrash* or *thrash*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.
 First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakspeare.*
 Gideon *thrashed* wheat to hide it. *Judg. viii. 11.*
 Here be oxen for burnt sacrifices, and *thrashing* instruments
 for wood. *2 Sam. xxiv. 22.*
 In the fun your golden grain display,
 And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*
 This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an inca-
 lency, which they being hard bodies would contract from
 a swift motion; such as that of running or *thrashing*. *Roy.*
 Out of your clover well dried in the fun, after the first
thrashing, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*
 2. To heat; to drub.
 Thou feisty valiant ass! thou art here but to *thrash* Tro-
 jans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit
 like a Barbarian slave. *Shakspeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

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TO THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.
 I rather wou'd be Mevius, *thrash* for rhimes
 Like his, the corn and scandal of the times,
 Than that Philippick fatally divine,
 Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*
THRASHER. *n. f.* [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn.
 Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,
 Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakspeare.*
 Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thrasher's*
 toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread
 we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must
 all be charged. *Locke.*
THRASHING-FLOOR. *n. f.* An area on which corn is beaten.
 In vain the binds the *thrashing-floor* prepare,
 And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*
 Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*
 With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*
THRASONICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.]
 Boastful; bragging.
 His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general
 behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*. *Shakspeare.*
 There never was any thing so sudden but the fight of two
 rams, and Caesar's *thrasonical* brag of, I came, saw, and
 overcame. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*
THRAVE. *n. f.* [Shap; Saxon.]
 1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.
 2. The number of two dozen.
THREAD. *n. f.* [from *thrað*, Saxon; *draad*, Dutch.]
 1. A small line; a small twist.
 Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
 With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakspeare.*
 Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single
 seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads*
 are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Baile.*
 He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his
 head by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check
 his appetite. *South's Sermons.*
 The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread*, be-
 twixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.
 The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always
 regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but strikes
 upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*
 The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it
 so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in
 the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbutnot.*
THREADBARE. *adj.* [from *thread* and *bare*.]
 1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.
 Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he wore. *Fa. Qu.*
 The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and let a
 new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare*. *Shak.*
 Will any freedom here from you be borne,
 Whose cloaths are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn?
Dryden's Juvenal.
 He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
 He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*
 2. Worn out; trite.
 A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
 A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
 A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakspeare.*
 Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and
threadbare quotations, not handling their subject fully and
 closely. *Swift.*
 If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this
threadbare and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*
TO THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pass through with a thread.
 The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of
 that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the spermatic ves-
 sels. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 2. To pass through; to pierce through.
 Thus out of season *threading* dark-eyed night. *Shakspeare.*
 Being prest to th' war,
 Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
 They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*
THREADEN. *adj.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread.
 Behold the *threaden* sails,
 Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind.
 Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*
TO THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much
 or contend. *Ans.*
THREAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of
 ill.
 There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shakspeare.*
 The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regard-
 ed, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*
 Do not believe
 Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.
TO THREAT. *v. a.* [from *threat*, Saxon.] *threat* is seldom
 used but in poetry. *1. To*

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1. To menace; to denounce evil.
 Death to be with'd
 Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton.*
 2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing
 evil.
 What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
 Tell him and spare not. *Shakspeare. Richard III.*
 That it spread no further, straitly threaten them that they
 speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts iv. 18.*
 The void profound
 Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being
 Threatens him. *Milton.*
 Eneas their assault undaunted did abide,
 And thus to Lausus, loud with friendly *threatning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair,
 That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*
 3. To menace by action.
 Void of fear,
 He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear.
 The noise increases as the billows roar. *Dryden.*
 When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore. *Dryden.*
THREATENER. *n. f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that
 threatens.
 Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
 Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
 Of bragging honour. *Shakspeare. King John.*
 The fruit, it gives you life
 To knowledge by the *threat* ne? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
THREATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in
 a threatening manner.
 The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
 Before I speak, too *threatningly* replies. *Shakspeare.*
THREATFUL. *adj.* [from *threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; mina-
 cious.
 Like as a warlike brigandine applie
 To light, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
 The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*
THREE. *adj.* [from *treis*, Saxon; *tri*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and
treis, Lat.] Two and one.
 Prove this a prosperous day, the three-nook'd world
 Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the
 whole *three* words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 249.*
 Great Atreus sons, Tydides hixt above,
 With *three* ag'd Nestor.
 Jove hurls the *three-fork'd* thunder from above. *Addison.*
 These *three* and *three* with other bands we ty'd. *Pope.*
 Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
 And dragg'd the *three-mouth'd* dog to upper day. *Pope.*
 A trait needle, such as gloves use, with a *three-edged*
 point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*
 2. Proverbially a small number.
 Away, thou *three-inch* fool; I am no beast. *Shakspeare.*
 A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited*, filthy,
 worsted stocking knave. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
THREEFOLD. *adj.* [from *treis*, Saxon.] *Three* repeated;
 consisting of three.
 A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclesi. iv. 12.*
 By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from
 the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and
 elders of families governed their children, in which the obe-
 dience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine,
 drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called
 conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the
 former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*
 A *threefold* offering to his altar bring.
 A bull, a ram, a goat. *Pope's Odyssey.*
THREPEENCE. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin va-
 lued at three pence.
 A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
 Old as I am to queen it. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
 Laying a cautick, I made an oscar the compass of a *three-*
pence, and gave vent to the matter. *Wife's Surgery.*
THREPPENY. *adj.* [from *treis*, Saxon.] Vulgar; mean.
THREPPLE. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pile*.] An old name for good
 velvet.
 I, in my time, wore *threpple*, but am out of service. *Shak.*
THREPPLED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place
 it seems to mean piled one on another.
 Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threppled* piece: I had as
 lief be English kersey, as be piled as thou art. *Shakspeare.*
THRESCOLD. *n. f.* [from *three* and *scold*.] *Three* twenty; sixty.
Threescold and ten I can remember well. *Shakspeare.*
 Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and
 contracted unto hundreds and *threescolds*. *Brown.*
 By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food;
 Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood;
 But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
 Are dwindl'd down to *threescold* years and ten. *Dryden.*

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THRENO'DY. *n. f.* [from *threnos*, Græc.] A song of lamentation.
THRESHER. *n. f.* properly *thrasher*.
 Here too the *thrasher* brandishing his flail,
 Bespeaks a master. *Dodley.*
THRESHING. See **TO THRASH**.
 The careful ploughman doubting stands,
 Left on the *threshing* floor his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*
 Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus
 from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*
THRESHOLD. *n. f.* [from *thresch*, Saxon.] The ground or step
 under the door; entrance; gate; door.
 Fair marching forth in honourable wife,
 Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize. *Spenser.*
 Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
 Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakspeare.*
 Not better
 Than fill at hell's dark *threshold* have sat watch,
 Unnam'd, undreaded, and thy self half starv'd? *Milton.*
 Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
 My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
 Of bright aerial spirits live inspir'd
 In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton.*
 There fought the queen's apartment, stood before
 The peaceful *threshold*, and belieg'd the door. *Dryden.*
THREW, preterite of *throw*.
 A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
 Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
 Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*
THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*.]
 1. Three times.
Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
 And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
 It boot'd nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*
Thrice within this hour
 I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A word of amplification.
Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
 To pardon me. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thrice, and four times happy those
 That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*
TO THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French
enfiler.] To slide through a narrow passage.
 Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
 Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope.*
THRIFT. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]
 1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.
 He came out with all his clowns, horrid upon such cart
 jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that
 were *thrif*, I wish none of my friends or subjects ever to
 thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 You some permit
 To second ill with ill, each worse than other,
 And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrif*. *Shakspeare.*
 Had I but the means
 To hold a rival place with one of them,
 I have a mind prefaces me such *thrif*.
 That I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*
 Should the poor be flatter'd?
 No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
 And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
 Where *thrif* may follow fawning. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*
 2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.
 The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to
thrif, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrif*, there grow
 many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing
 and re-edifying such imperfect flight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*
 Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrif*
 In his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*
 3. A plant.
 The *thrif* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almost
 spherical head, furnished with a common scaly empalement:
 this head is composed of several clove-gilliflowers, flowers,
 consisting of several leaves in a proper empalement, shaped
 like a funnel; in like manner the pointal rises out of the
 same empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong seed,
 wrapt up in the empalement, as in an hulk. *Miller.*
THRIFTILY. *adv.* [from *thrif*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.
 Cromartie after fourcore went to his country-house to live
*thrif*tly, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*
THRIFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thrif*.] Frugality; husbandry.
 If any other place you have,
 Which asks small pains but *thrif*tiness to save. *Hubbard.*
 Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tender-
 ness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas
 such need no great *thrif*tiness in preserving their own, who
 assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Watson.*
THRIFTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrif*.] Profuse; extravagant.
 They in idle pomp and wanton play
 Confund had their goods and *thrif*tless hours,
 And thrown themselves into these heavy flowers. *Spenser.*
 He